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A BRIGHTER WORLD THAN THIS.

BY MRS. ABDY.

Oh! when I trod life early ways,
Hope wing'd my fleeting hours,
I saw no shadow in her rays,
No serpent in her flowers;
Thought on days of present joy,
And years of future bliss,
Nor deem'd that sorrow could alloy
So bright a world as this.

Alas, the fairy dreams I wove
Soon from my fancy fled,
The friends who own'd my tender love
Were numbered with the dead;
Upon their pallid lips I press'd
Affection's parting kiss,
They left me for a world of rest,
A brighter world than this.

Nor did the spacious world supply
Those ties of opening life;
False was its mocking flattery,
Keen was its bitter strife;
And then I first began to look
For purer, truer bliss,
And loved to trace, in God's own book,
A brighter world than this.

My wounded heart desired relief,
I found the good I sought;
And now, in trial and in grief,
I feel the soothing thought
That, though the worldling may despair
When robb'd of earthly bliss,
The Christian humbly hopes to share
A brighter world than this.

For the Recorder.

MR. EDITOR:—The following remarks of a judicious and highly distinguished man of former times, lately came under my eye in reading his memoirs. He was well qualified, both by experience and reflection, to describe the comparative advantages and pleasantness of public and private life.

And, allow me to ask, if it is not a duty, and a wise thing, on the part of the people, to see their magistrates, (especially the highest,) treated with veneration? What recompense is there for their toil, but honor? What do they forego their own peace for, but the regards of their countrymen?

If we must be well-served, let us make the station of our magistrates always as honorable as it is responsible. Unfeigned respect is always due to the man whom the majority of his countrymen calls from his own home and its peculiar satisfactions, to the arduous cares of public life.

He therefore, who is wise for the public good, will honor public men. He would wish to see those inducements accompany offices of high trust, that would call to their discharge the ablest and the best. But wise men cannot be expected to serve the people at the expense of wanting wisdom for themselves. The people should hence learn to so respect good and able men whom they put in office, that it shall be always the pleasure of good and great men to serve them. From the people, most truly, honor and sympathy are due to those whom they place in high stations. But to the excellent remarks spoken of before:

"*Concerning a public and splendid way of living, compared with a private and retired life.*

"I doubt it will prove but a melancholy business, when a man comes to die, to have made a great noise and bustle in the world, and to have been known far and near; but all this while to have been hid and concealed from himself. It is a very odd and fantastical sort of life for a man to be continually from home, and most of all a stranger at his own house.

It is surely an uneasy thing to sit always in a frame, and to be perpetually upon a man's guard; not to be able to speak a careless word, or to use a negligent posture without observation and censure.

Men are apt to think, that they who are in the highest places, and have the most power, have most liberty to say and do what they please. But it is quite otherwise, for they have the least liberty, because they are most observed. It is not mine own observation; a much wiser man, (I mean Tully,) says, *In maxima quaque fortuna minimum licere.* They that are in the highest and greatest condition, have of all others the least liberty.

In a moderate station it is sufficient for a man to be indifferently wise. Such a man has the privilege to commit little follies and mistakes without having any great notice taken of them. But he who lives in the light, that is, in the view of all men, his actions are exposed to every body's observation and censure.

We ought to be glad, when those that are fit for government and called to it, are willing to take the burden of it upon them; yea, and to be very thankful to them too, that they will be at the pains, and can have the patience to govern, and live publicly. Therefore it is happy for the world that there are some, who are born and bred up to it; and that custom hath made it easy, or at least tolerable to them. Else, who that is wise would undertake it, since it is certainly easier to obey a just and wise government, (I had almost said any government,) than to govern justly and wisely. Not that I find fault with those who apply themselves to public business and affairs. They do well, and we are beholden to them. Some by their education, and being bred to great things, and to be able to bear and manage great business with more ease than others, are peculiarly fitted to serve God in this way: and they that do so are worthy of double honor.

The advantage which men have by a more retired and contemplative life is, that they are not distracted about many things; their minds and affections are set upon one thing; and the whole stream and force of their affections run one way. All their thoughts and endeavors are united in one great end and design, which makes their life all of a piece, and consistent with itself throughout.

Nothing but necessity, or the hope of doing more good than a man is capable of doing in a private station, (which a modest man will not easily presume concerning himself,) can recompense the trouble and uneasiness of a more public and busy life.

Besides that many men, if they understand themselves aright, are at their best in a lower and more private condition, and make a much more awkward figure in a higher and more public station; when perhaps, if they had not been advanced, every one would have thought them fit to have been so.

And thus I have considered and compared impartially both these conditions, and upon the whole matter, without anything either of disparagement or discouragement to the wise and great. And in my poor judgment the more retired and private condition is the better, and safer, the more easy and innocent, and consequently the more desirable of the two.

A man would be glad to steal some more parts of his life to himself and his own use before he leaves the world.

Those, however, who are fitted and contented to serve mankind in the management and government of public affairs, are called benefactors; and if they govern well deserve to be so called and accounted of, for denying themselves their own ease, to do good to many.

But it is not perfection to go out of the world, and to be perfectly useless. Our Lord by his own example has taught us, that we can never serve God better than when doing good to men. He would neither go out of the world, nor yet immerse himself in the cares and troubles, in the pleasures and plentiful enjoyments, much less in the pomp and splendor of it."

Thus far the celebrated Archbishop TILLOTSON, who in difficult times occupied high offices with innocency, and with honor and advantage to his country.

H.

From the Western (Mo.) Star.

IS IT SO?—Whatever may be the virtue of saving—however valuable may be the admonitions to husband our pecuniary resources, it is tolerably evident that we may commit a most egregious error by adhering scrupulously to a fixed plan of general economy. We must take care that in exercising the virtues of economy and prudential forethought, we do not fall into descreditable habits of meanness and avarice. Money is not the great good—not that which we alone should live for. Human life has far more noble and charming objects in view. Money is but a means—and often a very imperfect means—to an end. What signifies our acquisition of opulence, if in the meanwhile, we have allowed all the comforts and rational enjoyments of life to pass away untasted? Can mere money be placed in comparison with the delights enjoyed in the contemplation of a useful and well-spent life? Can the agreeable solace procured by a father in looking around upon the happy faces and innocent enjoyments of his well-regulated family, be compensated by the realisation of so many dollars and cents? Life is to many but a bitter drop, and unless modified by solacements and hopes, in which the virtuous and reflecting may safely indulge, would not in reality be worth possessing.

Money is however considered by not a few to be the "great good"—the ultimate object of possession—not the means but the end. At present the almost universal persuasion of civilised man is, that happiness consists in the possession of wealth, power, and external splendor; objects related to the animal faculties and intellect much more than to moral sentiments. In consequence each individual sets out in the pursuit of these as the chief business of life; and in the ardor of the chase, he recognises no limits to the means he may employ, except those imposed by the municipal law. He does not perceive or acknowledge the existence of natural laws, determining not only the sources of his happiness, but the steps by which it may be attained.

As to mere animal enjoyment, does the affluent man receive a larger share than his poorer neighbor? Whose head seheth less for the costly plume that waves on the brow? Whose body enjoys the glow of health more for the rich velvet which enwraps it, or the lace which adorns it? Whose sleep is sounder because it is enjoyed on down? Whose palate is more pleased because it is fed with many dishes, instead of one, and from silver, instead of delf? Whose rest is more pleasent because it is taken upon rosewood and chintz? Whose bosom is more free from pain because of the diamond which sparkles there? Do riches multiply the number of the senses, and give other inlets of sensation to the soul, or increase the power of those we already possess? Do they add to the just and natural appetites, or afford greater gratifications to those we already feel? Do they ensure health, or keep off disease?

Too many persons in all the relations of life, look upon wealth as the only true standard of merit, and will pass by the cottage of the intelligent and virtuous to associate with the ignorant nabob in his costly mansion, reared by fraud and oppression. Their standard may suit their present condition. But if it does not prove their own ruin, it will surely that of their children. Their riches may fly with the wind in a moment, and then, where is their merit? That follows, leaving them neglected by their old associates and despised by those whom before they shunned because they were poor. Let, then, those who wish true greatness, seek it through moral and intellectual, rather than by pecuniary culture. Good talents and good character are a passport to any circle worth seeking.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.—Two anecdotes are told of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, which we think highly characteristic of this singular and highly-gifted couple. None of the Duchess's charms, when they were at their proudest height, had been so fondly prized by the poor Duke, her husband, as her splendid head of hair. Therefore, one day, upon his offending her, by some act of disobedience to her "sovereign will," the bright thought occurred as she sat considering how she could plague him most, that it would be a hearty vexation to see his favorite tresses cut off. Instantly the deed was done; she cropped them short, and laid them in an ante-chamber he must pass through to enter her apartment; but, to her cruel disappointment, he passed, entered, and repassed, calm enough to provoke a saint, neither angry or sorrowful, seeming quite unconscious both of his crime and his punishment. Concluding he must have overlooked the hair, she ran to secure it. Lo! it had vanished, and she remained in perplexity the rest of the day. The next, as he continued silent, and her looking glass spoke the change—a rueful one, she began to think she had for once done a foolish thing. Nothing more ever transpired until after the Duke's death, when she found her ringlets carefully laid by in a cabinet, where he kept whatever he held most precious.

We deem this almost affecting. What an adorable vixin she must have been! The Duchess survived her illustrious husband not less than twenty two years, dying at the age of eighty-four, in 1774. The love she had for the Duke may in no small degree be imagined from the following anecdote: Though in her sixty-second year she still possessed some attractions, insomuch that she was sought in marriage by Lord Coningsby and the Duke of Somerset. What her answer was to the former, is, we believe, nowhere upon record. That to the Duke of Somerset is highly characteristic, and greatly to be admired: "Marriage is very unsuitable at my age; but, were I only thirty, I would not permit even the emperor of the world to succeed in that heart which has been, all my life, devoted to John Duke of Marlborough."

Fraser's Magazine for March.

Old Subscribers.—The Hartford Courant states that a gentleman called at that office a few days ago, and paid his subscription to the paper, and he remarked that he had taken it 49 years, that his father took it 27 years before him, making the whole time of its existence, 76 years.

Pointed, Very!—The following is from an Exchange paper:—"I wonder how any one can eat his breakfast before reading a newspaper," said an old borrower of this article. "I wonder how any one can eat his breakfast after reading a *borrowed* paper," said his more conscious wife.

"My dear," said a lady to a little girl, "what is the matter with your mother?" "She's got the *rebellious* fever, ma'am."

From the National Intelligencer.

Mr. Webster & his Revilers.

It is the practice of demagogues in all free Governments, to seek the direction of public opinion by keeping alive old prejudices, or exciting new ones. In no country has this artifice been more freely or frequently resorted to than in our own, nor by any party in it so systematically and intolerantly as by that which has sprung up of late years and assumed to itself the name of *democratic*, but which, so far from possessing the elements of the true and enlightened democracy, is imbued and guided by the very spirit of despotism. Let any man have labored as long or as signally as he may in support of the rights of his country, of the national prosperity, of the Constitution and of public liberty—let his whole career have been marked by public usefulness, and his patriotism be as unblemished as the sun—these shall all weigh as nothing in the scale, if he stand in the way of disappointed partisans, or of ambitious aspiring partisans. Can nothing better be found to serve the ends of party rancor, he shall, though he be patriotism and purity personified, be hunted down and sacrificed, without scruple or remorse, to superannuated prejudices, or mere political abstractions. There is not one among the men whose names adorn the annals of our country, who has suffered more from this species of injustice than the present Secretary of state. This eminent citizen, whose name, in the most remote regions of the globe, sheds a lustre on the fame of his country, is at home assailed with all the malevolence of an intolerant faction; on the score of political incidents which took place before one-half of our readers were born, and which, whatever were their merit, ought, after such a lapse of time, to be considered, upon any fair construction, as barred by the statute of limitations from any title to a place in political controversies of the present day. We had occasion to say the same thing not much more than six months ago, when an assault of this sort was made, and justly rebuked by public opinion, on the occasion of Mr. Webster's visit to the city of Richmond. Nor was it any new opinion, of ours; for it was, upon an occasion which then offered, expressed with equal confidence six years ago and has been entertained by us, the same earnestness of conviction, more than twenty years gone by. It is preposterous to be ripping up any man's life for thirty or forty years, to discover whether at some time or other he has not differed in opinion from some other man or men who have long since gone down to the home of all the living. Not, by any means, that we think that Mr. Webster has any thing to apprehend from a free and fair inquiry into the whole of his political life. On the contrary, we have no doubt he would court it. But what we do most decidedly object to is the falsification of history; the mistatement of facts; and the distorting and blurring of the face of such facts as are not wholly misrepresented.

These remarks are suggested by an article which we find in the New York Express of Wednesday last, the writer of which has taken the trouble to meet and absolutely extinguish the latest of these incendiary attempts upon the reputation of Mr. Webster. We have a very sensible plasure in transferring the whole article to our columns. Hear it is:

From the New York Express of April 21.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE LAST WAR.

During the struggles of the last election some parties appear to have explored the Journals of Congress, during the war with England, to find matter of accusation against Mr. Webster.

A letter was published [hereto subjoined] appearing to furnish the result of such examination. Whether this was fair or not, few people could judge, as few have either the means or the leisure of going through so many volumes of public proceedings, and seeing whether the real truth has been extracted or not.

But a friend of ours, in this city, having leisure sufficient, in these dull times, has prepared a statement, in answer to the charges in the letter aforesaid.

We now publish the letter and the statement, and, at the request of the writer, we publish a part of Mr. Webster's speech, in reply to Mr. Calhoun, March 22d, 1838.

We commend the consideration of these papers not only to the friends of the last administration generally, but in an especial manner, to Governor Polk, of Tennesse, who by newspaper accounts is already "on the stump," as the Western phrase is, for the next August election.

Instead of discussing subjects of present interests the worthy and venerable Governor seems to rejoice in discussions relating to by-gone times. There appear to two objects which most attract his Excellency's attention; one to abuse Mr. Clay, who supported the war, and the other to abuse Mr. Webster, who, he says, opposed it.

We hope his Excellency will not omit some notice of the Berlin and Milan decrees, the affair of the Chesapeake, and that he will even take some notice of the *quasi* war with France.

The venerable Governor will see how important it is to enter into those matters, when the questions before the American people are, whether an exhausted Treasury shall be replenished, whether the country shall be defended, and whether any attempt shall be made by giving a sound currency to the country, to revive business and confidence, and restore public and private credit.

THE LETTER, (REFERED TO ABOVE.)

Sir: I herewith send you the vote of Daniel Webster on several occasions, while a member of Congress during the war.

1st. On the 7th January, 1814, he voted against an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the Navy.

2d. On the 19th January, 1814, he voted against a proposition more effectually to detect and punish traitors and spies.

3d. On the 25th March, he voted against the bill to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union and repel invasion.

4th On the 1st December, only a few days before the sitting of the *Hartford Convention* he voted against a bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of the *Government* and maintaining the public credit.

5th. On the 10th, he voted to postpone indefinitely a bill authorizing the President of the United States to call upon the several states for their respective quotas of militia to defend the frontier against invasion.

6th. On the 13th against the same bill.

7th. He also voted against a bill to provide additional revenue for the support of Government and the public credit, and also against an appropriation for rebuilding the Capitol, which had been destroyed by the enemy.

The above is taken from the public records at Washington. I could give you more, but the above is enough. Such is the vote of a *Tory* now called *Whig*. Sorry I am to find you in such company, with such a leader.

[What follow is of a private nature.]

Respectfully yours.

THE STATEMENT.

A true and exact statement of the case, in regard to each of these votes, as appears from the Journals and the printed debates.

The charges are

1. "On the 7th January, 1814, he voted against an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the Navy."

This is exceedingly disingenuous for two reasons:

1st. Because the matter is not accurately stated, nor the reason for the vote given, as that now appears in the debates. A bill had passed the House of Representatives, and without opposition, either on the question of its engrossment or the question of its final passage, "making partial appropriations for the service of 1814." The Senate inserted, as an amendment, an appropriation of *one million of dollars* for the expenses of the Navy. It was quite unusual at that time, and indeed it is believed unprecedented, for the Senate to originate, by way of amendment, such large grants of money for the public service.

On this ground, alone, the amendment was opposed by some who had been the warmest friends of the Navy, from the time of Gen. Washington. It was a question of the regularity of proceeding, a question of the order of business, merely. The record shows that Nathaniel Macon, and other administration men, voted with Mr. Webster on that question, *against* concurring with the Senate in their amendment.

2d. Because it is well known that, throughout the whole war, Mr. Webster was constantly urging upon Government greater extension of our naval means, and augmented expenditure and augmented efforts on the sea. The Navy had been exceedingly unpopular with the party then in power. This every body knows; and Mr. Webster was attempting to argue it into popularity.

The Journal shows that, on the 8th November, 1814, the House went into committee on the bill from the Senate to authorize the President to build twenty vessels of war to carry a certain number of guns. Mr. Reed moved to increase the number of guns more than twofold for each ship. Mr. Webster voted in the affirmative, but the motion was lost, and the bill then passed without opposition. Doubtless many other votes of this kind may be found in the Journal, for the debates show that Mr. Webster constantly urged the increase of our Naval power as the best means of meeting our enemy, the proudest maritime Power in the world.

In respect, then, to the vote here complained of, the fact is, that it was not a vote against an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Navy, but was a vote against the assumption of the Senate to originate, by way of amendment, large appropriations of money for military service.

It was then, and is now, thought by many, exclusively the legitimate office of the House of Representatives to originate all the principal grants of money for the support of Government. Would it be considered fair to charge Nathaniel Macon and others, the *friends* of Mr. Madison and distinguished supporters of the war, with a disposition to withhold the means of defending the country, because he and they voted against the extraordinary amendment of the Senate? Certainly not; and, therefore, the same charge now made against Mr. Webster with voting *with Nathaniel Macon* on that question is unfair, if not ridiculous.

II. "On the 10th January, 1814, he voted against a proposition more effectually to detect and punish traitors and spies."

This is absolutely untrue.

On the 19th of January, 1814, Mr. Wright, of Maryland, moved the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee of the Whole House be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the second section of the act for the Government of the United States relative to spies, *to citizens of the United States.*"

The effect of extending the rules and articles of war relative to spies *to citizens of the United States*, would have been to expose every American citizen visiting the encampment of the American Army, to be charged with being a spy, and have that charge tried and determined by a drum-head court-martial, and that trial followed by death.

It would have withdrawn from our citizens that great shield of American Liberty—the right of trial by jury—and placed the whole country, and all our citizens, at once under martial law. So thought Mr. Webster, and he voted against it. So thought Mr. Cheves and Mr. Fatrow, of S. Carolina, Mr. Duvall, Mr. Ormsby, and Mr. Clark, of Kentucky, Mr. Eppes, of Virginia, Mr. Kent, of Maryland, Mr. Seybert, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Fisk, of Vermont, (or New York,) Mr. King, of North Carolina, (now Senator from Alabama, and late President of the Senate.) Mr. Richardson, (late Chief Justice of New Hampshire,) Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, and many others of the warmest supporters of the Administration of Mr. Madison; and they voted with Mr. Webster; and there is no more truth in this charge against Mr. Webster than in the same charge, should it be made, against Mr. Eppes, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, son-in-law of Mr. Jefferson, and leader of the then Democratic party in the House of Representatives.

III. "On the 19th January, 1814, he voted against the bill to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union and repel invasion."

This is wholly a mistake, or mis-statement. The Journal of the 25th of March shows no such question voted upon, or pending.

IV. "On the 1st of December, only a few days before the meeting of the Hartford Convention, he voted against a bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of the Government and maintaining the public credit."

This reference to the Hartford Convention is merely for effect, and to make unfair and false impressions, as it is known to all, who are not wilfully ignorant, that Mr. Webster had nothing to do with the Hartford Convention.

The opponents of Mr. Webster have been, again and again, challenged in vain to the proof that he was in any manner connected with the Hartford Convention, its origin, or proceedings. No such proof has been or can be presented. And yet the charge, so falsely made, and so often refuted, continues to be repeated.

As for the rest of the fourth allegation, it only appears that Mr. Webster was in a very small minority against a bill laying taxes on various articles, to some of which taxes there were very serious objections, however important the object, while money could be raised in other modes.

This bill proposed a direct tax upon various articles. It laid duties upon sales at auction, on the postage of letters, on licenses to retail wines, on licenses to retail spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise, on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and on plate, harness, &c. It is but fair to ascribe Mr. Webster's vote against this bill to his objection to the form of some of the taxes, because the Journal shows that a few days before he voted in the affirmative on a proposition to increase other taxes.

The yeas and nays given in the Journal show that the vote on the tax bill referred to was not, by any means, a test of parties, or a party vote—most of the leading Opposition members having voted in the affirmative. The Journal of the 20th of October, 1814, shows that Mr. Webster proposed and voted for some of the taxes provided for by this bill, but, as he disapproved of other taxes contained in it, he voted against the whole bill.

V. "On the 10th, he voted to postpone indefinitely a bill authorizing the President of the United States to call upon the several States for their respective quotas of militia to defend the frontier against invasion."

VI. "On the 13th, he voted against the same bill."

The answer to these stands on the same ground as those to some of the preceding.

The reason is not given, but the debate shows a reason, fair and honest at least, whatever may be thought of its strength

and validity. Mr. Webster never gave a vote against defending the country, against repelling invasion, or against executing the laws. He was as ready to defend the country as the warmest patriot, and as have seen it stated, what is no doubt true, that when Portsmouth, the town in which he then lived, was supposed to be in danger of an immediate attack by the enemy, he was placed, on the nomination of John Langdon, at the head of a committee raised for its defence.

In Mr. Webster's speech, 21st March, 1838, in reply to Mr. Calhoun, he challenged that gentleman to show that he ever gave an unpatriotic vote during the war, or at any other time. He admitted that, *with Mr. Calhoun*, he had preferred to carry on the war with England *on the ocean*, and had indicated that preference by his votes, as had Mr. Calhoun and others. It is well known that, on the occasion referred to, Mr. Calhoun, who has served with Mr. Webster for nearly thirty years in Congress, and who well knew what his votes were during the war, was perfectly silent when this challenge was made.

VII. "He also voted against a bill to provide additional revenue for the support of the Government and the public credit, and also against an appropriation for rebuilding the Capitol, which had been destroyed by the enemy."

The answer given to the fourth charge is the answer to the seventh, except that under the 7th head is contained, also, a very disingenuous charge—that Mr. Webster voted also, against a bill to provide for the rebuilding of the capitol after it had been destroyed by the enemy.

The unfairness and falsity of this charge are shown by an examination of the record. The Journal shows the following legislation in respect to rebuilding the Capitol. It is to be remembered, however, that, in consequence of a domestic calamity, Mr. Webster did not take his seat in Congress in 1814 until the 15th day of October. On the 26th September, Mr. Fisk of New York, a distinguished friend of the administration of Mr. Madison, moved for a committee "to inquire into the expediency of removing the seat of Government during the session of Congress to a place of better security and less inconvenience." The motion prevailed: ayes 72, noes 51. This was not a party vote, as the record shows.

On the 3d October the committee reported "that it was *expedient*, at this time, to remove the seat of Government," but Mr. Fisk himself moved to amend the report by striking out the word "*inexpedient*," and substituting "expedient." On this motion the vote stood 68 to 68, and the Speaker (Mr. Cheves) declaring himself for the amendment, it was adopted, and the amended resolution was referred to a Committee of the Whole House.

October 4. The order of the day on this subject being called for, Mr. Newton moved its indefinite postponement. This was negatived; yeas 61, nays 77, and not a party vote, as the journal shows.

October 6. The report of the committee having been reported back to the House from the Committee of the Whole House, was taken up; and on the question to agree to it, the vote stood ayes 72 and 71 noes. So the report recommending the removal of the seat of Government from Washington to some more convenient place was agreed to, and a committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

October 13. Mr. Fisk reported a bill for the temporary removal of the Seat of Government.

On the 15th October Mr. Webster took his seat for the first time for that session, and on this day the question was taken upon a motion to reject the bill, and it was negatived, ayes 76, noes 79, Mr. Webster voting in the negative; that is to say, he voted against the rejection of a bill brought in by a leading friend of the Administration, and on which there had been, *in no stage of it*, a party vote, providing for the removal of the Seat of Government from Washington. The bill, not being rejected, was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House. Being reported back from the committee of the House, it was moved to amend the bill by inserting a section which provided that the President's House and the Capitol should be rebuilt on their former sites in the city of Washington, which was rejected without a division.

In the Committee of the Whole the bill had been amended, and one of the amendments was to name the place to which the Government should be removed. (The place does not appear upon the Journal, but it is believed to have been Lancaster, Pennsylvania.) The question then being put upon the engrossement of the bill, it passed in the negative, ayes 64, noes 83. And so the bill was lost. Mr. Webster voted in the affirmative. This was not a party vote; the Northern men generally voted to remove the Government to Lancaster, and the Southern were against it.

The next proceeding that appears upon this subject took place on the 20th October, when Mr. Lewis, of Va., (whom Mr. Jefferson called the residuary legatee of all the federalism in Virginia,) moved for a committee to inquire into the expediency of rebuilding the President's House and the Capitol, and the necessary expense for that purpose. The resolution was adopted without objection, and a committee appointed, which reported on the 31st of November, and on that day Mr. Lewis obtained leave to bring in a bill making an appropriation for repairing or rebuilding in the city of Washington.

It does not appear that any further proceedings took place in the House in regard to the bill introduced by Mr. Lewis; but on the 8th of February a bill from the Senate to provide for the rebuilding of the President's House and the Capitol, being under consideration in the House of Representatives, it was moved that no part of the money should be expended until the President laid before Congress a report stating the principles upon which the Capitol, the President's House, and the Post Office should be rebuilt, with an estimate of the cost. This motion was rejected. Then Mr. Standford, of North Carolina, an ardent supporter of the Administration, moved "that the bill be recommitted with instructions to report such change and *plan of construction* of the public buildings as shall comport with the convenience of the Government." This motion was lost. Mr. Eppes, of Virginia, as appears by his vote, was of opinion that the money ought not to be voted without some kind of change in the old plan of construction, nor without some plan being laid before the House to show *what* the construction was to be, and the expense of it. Mr. Webster was of this opinion also, and on the third reading of the bill there were 67 yeas and 55 nays, and the bill passed. Mr. Webster voted in the negative, and this is the crime he is accused of. Mr. Eppes, the Democratic leader of the House, and chairman of the committee of ways and means, voted with him. Mr. Farrow, of S. C., voted him. Mr. Kerr, of Va., Mr. Udree, of Pa., Mr. Taylor, of N. Y., Mr. Ingham, of Pa., Mr. Murfree, of N. C. Mr. Williams, of N. C., Mr. Conard, of Pa., Mr. Standford, of N. C., and other staunch Democrats, voted *with* Mr. Webster, and many of Mr. Webster's political friends voted for the bill.

The truth is, it was no party proceeding, and there was no party vote on it; and all that can be made of it is, that Mr. Webster was not willing to vote away the money of the People until he knew how it was to be laid out and expended, any more than Mr. Eppes.

Every public man knows, all fair minded men admit, that justice can be done to no man by picking out a vote here and there, and publishing them without their proper connexion, without accurately stating the occasion, and without giving the reason, on which they were founded.

Persevering efforts of this kind have been made against Mr. Webster, many times and by different hands, but thus far without success. The way in which Mr. Webster has himself met them may be learned by the following extracts from his speech in reply to Mr. Calhoun, on the 23d of March, 1838:

"But sir, before attempting that, he [Mr. Colhoun] has something else to say. He had prepared, it seems, to draw comparisons himself. He had intended to say something, if time had allowed, upon our respective opinions and conduct in regard to the war. If time had allowed! Sir, time does allow—time must allow. A general remark of that kind ought not to be, cannot be, left to produce its effect, when that effect is obviously intended to be unfavorable. Why did the gentleman allude to my vote, or my opinions, respecting the war at all, unless he had something to say? Does he wish to leave an undefined impression that something was done, or something said by me, not now capable of defence or justification?—something not reconcilable with true patriotism? He means that, or nothing. And now, sir, let him bring the matter forth; let him take the responsibility of the accusation; let him state his facts. I am here, this day, to answer. Now is the time, and now is the hour. I think we read, sir, that one of the good spirits would not bring against the arch-enemy of mankind a railing accusation; and what is railing but general reproach—an imputation without fact, time, or circumstance? Sir, I call for particulars. The gentleman knows my whole conduct well: indeed, the journals show it all, from the moment I came into Congress till the peace. If I have done, then, sir, any thing unpatriotic, any thing which, as far as love of country goes, will not bear comparison with his or any man's conduct, let it now be stated. Give me the fact, the time, the manner. He speaks of the war; that which is called the late war, though it is now twenty-five years since it terminated. He would leave an impression that I opposed it. How? I was not in Congress when war was declared, nor in public life, any where. I was pursuing my profession, and keeping company with judges, sheriffs and jurors, and plaintiffs and defendants. If I had been in Congress, and had enjoyed the benefit of hearing the honorable gentleman's speeches, for all I can say, I might have concurred with him. But I was not in public life. I never had been for a single hour, and was in no situation, therefore, to oppose or support the declaration of war. I am speaking to the fact, sir; and if the gentleman has any fact, let us know it.

Well, sir, I came into Congress during the war. I found it waged and raging. And what did I do here to oppose it? Look to the journals. Let the honorable gentleman tax his memory. Bring up any thing, if there be any thing to bring up—not showing error of opinion, but showing want of loyalty or fidelity to the country. I did not agree to all that was proposed, nor did the honorable gentleman. I did not approve of every measure, nor did he.

The war had been preceded by the restrictive system and the embargo. As a private individual, I certainly did not think well of these measures. It appeared to me the embargo annoyed us as much as our enemies, while it destroyed the business and cramped the spirits of the People.

In this opinion I may have been right or wrong, but the gentleman was himself of the same opinion. He told us the other day, as a proof of his independence of party, on great questions, that he differed with his friends on the subject of the embargo. He was decidedly and unalterably opposed to it. It furnishes, in his judgment, therefore, no imputation either on my patriotism or the soundness of my political opinions that I was opposed to it also. I mean opposed in opinion; for I was not in Congress, and had nothing to do with the act creating the embargo. And as to opposition to measures for carrying on the war, after I came into Congress, I again say, let the gentleman specify—let him lay his finger on any thing, calling for an answer, and he shall have an answer.

Mr. President, you were yourself in the House during a considerable part of this time. The honorable gentleman may make a witness of you. He may make a witness of any body else. He may be his own witness. Give us but some fact, some charge, something capable in itself either of being proved or disproved. Prove any thing not consistent with honorable and patriotic conduct, and I am ready to answer it. Sir, I am glad this subject has been alluded to in a manner which justifies me in taking public notice of it; because I am well aware that for ten years past, infinite pains have been taken to find something, in the range of these topics, which might create prejudice against me in the country. The journals have all been pored over, and the reports ransacked, and scraps of paragraphs and half sentences have been collected, put together in the falsest manner, and then made to flare out as if there had been some discovery. But all this failed. The next resort was to supposed correspondence. My letters were sought for, to learn if, in the confidence of private friendship, I had never said any thing which an enemy could make use of. With this view the vicinity of my former residence has been searched, as with a lighted candle. New Hampshire has been explored from the mouth of the Merrimack to the White Hills. In one instance a gentleman had left the State, gone five hundred miles off, and died. His papers were examined, a letter was found, and, I have understood, it was brought to Washington; a conclave was held to consider it, and the result was, that if there was nothing else against Mr. Webster, the matter had better be left alone. Sir, I hope to make every body of that opinion who brings against me a charge of a want of patriotism. Errors of opinion can be found, doubtless, on many subjects; but as such conduct flows from the feelings which animate the heart, I know that no act of my life has had its origin in the want of ardent love of country.

Sir, when I came to Congress, I found the honorable gentleman a leading member of the House of Representatives. Well, sir, in what did we differ? One of the first measures of magnitude, after I came here, was Mr. Dallas's proposition for a bank. It was a war measure. It was urged as being absolutely necessary to enable Government to carry on the war. Government wanted revenue; such a bank, it was hoped, would furnish it, and on that account it was warmly pressed and urged on Congress. You remember all this, Mr. President. You remember how much some persons supposed the success of the war and salvation of the country depended on carrying that measure. Yet the honorable member from South Carolina opposed that bill. He now takes to himself a good deal of merit—none too much, but still a good deal of merit—for having defeated it. Well, sir, I agreed with him. It was a mere paper bank—a mere machine for fabricating irredeemable paper. It was a new form for paper money; and, instead of benefiting the country, I thought it would plunge it deeper and deeper in difficulty. I made a speech on the subject; it has often been quoted. There it is; let whoever pleases read and examine it. I am not proud of it for any ability it exhibits; on the other hand, I am not ashamed of it for the spirit which it manifests. But, sir, I say again, the gentleman himself took the lead against this measure—this darling measure of the Administration. I followed him; if I was seduced into error, or into unjustifiable opposition, there sits my seducer.

What, sir, were other leading sentiments, or leading measures of that day? On what other subjects did men differ? The gentleman has adverted to one, and that a most important one—I mean the Navy. He says, and says truly, that at the commencement of the war the Navy was unpopular. It was unpopular with his friends, who then controlled the politics of the country. But he says he differed with his friends: in this respect he resisted party influence and party connexion, and was the friend and advocate of the Navy. Sir, I commend him for it. He showed his wisdom. That gallant little Navy soon fought itself into favor, and showed that a man who had placed reliance on it had not been disappointed.

Well, sir, in all this, I was exactly of the same opinion as the honorable gentleman.

Sir, I do not know when my opinion of the importance of a naval force to the United States had its origin. I can give no date to my sentiments on this subject, because I never entertained different sentiments. I remember, sir, that immediately after coming into my profession, at a period when the Navy was most unpopular, when it was called by all sorts of hard names, and designated by many coarse epithets, on one of those occasions on which young men address their neighbors I ventured to put forth a boy's hand in defence of the Navy. I insisted on its importance, its adaptation to our circumstances and to our national character, and its indispensable necessity, if we intended to maintain and extend our commerce. These opinions and sentiments I brought into Congress; and, so far as I remember, it was the first, or among the first times, in which I presumed to speak on the topics of the day, that I attempted to urge on the house a greater attention to the naval service. There were divers modes of prosecuting the war. On these modes, or on the degree of attention and expense which should be bestowed on each, different men held different opinions. I confess I looked with most hope to the results of naval warfare, and therefore I invoked Government to invigorate and stengthen that arm of the national defence. I invoked it to seek its enemies upon the seas—to go where every suspicious indication pointed, and where the whole heart and soul of the country would go with it.

Sir, we were at war with the greatest maritime power on earth. England had gained an ascendancy on the seas over the whole combined Powers of Europe. She had been at war twenty years. She had tried her fortunes on the continent, but generally with no success. At one time the whole continent had been closed against her. A long line of armed exterior, an unbroken hostile array frowned upon her from the Gulf of Archangel, around the promontory of Spain and Portugal, to the foot of the boot of Italy. There was not a port which an English ship could enter. Every where on the land the genius of her enemy had triumphed. He had defeated armies, crushed coalitions, and overturned thrones; but, like the fabled giant, he was unconquerable only while he touched the land. On the ocean he was powerless. That field of fame was his adversary's, and her meteor flag was streaming in triumph all over it.

To her maritime ascendancy England owed every thing, and we were now at war with her. One of the most charming of her poets has said of her, that

"Her march is o'er the mountain wave,
"Her home is on the deep."

Now, sir, since we were at war with her, I was for intercepting this march; I was for calling upon her, and paying our respects to her at home; I was for giving her to know that we, too, had a right of way over the seas, and that our marine officers and our sailors were not entire strangers on the bosom of the deep; I was doing something more with our Navy than to keep it on our shores, for the protection of our own coasts and our own harbors; I was giving play to its gallant and burning spirit; for allowing it to go forth upon the seas, and encounter on an open and equal field, whatever the proudest or the bravest of the enemy could bring against it. I knew the character of its officers, and the spirit of its seamen; and I knew that, in their hands, though the flag of the country might go down to the bottom, while they went with it, yet that it could never be dishonored or disgraced.

Since she was our enemy—and a most powerful enemy—I was for touching her, if we could, in the very apple of her eye; for reaching the highest feather in her cap; for clutching the very brightest jewel in her crown. There seemed to me to be a peculiar propriety in all this, as war was undertaken for the redress of maritime injuries alone. It was war declared for free trade and sailor's rights. The ocean, therefore, was the proper theatre for deciding this controversy with our enemy, and on that theatre my ardent wish was that our own power should be concentrated to the utmost.

So much, sir, for the war, and for my conduct and opinions as connected with it. And, as I do not mean to recur to this subject often, or ever, unless indispensably necessary, I repeat the demand for any charge, any accusation, any allegation whatever, that throws me behind any other man, in honor, in fidelity, in devoted love to that country, in which I was born, which honored me and which I *serve*. I, who seldom deal in defiance, now, here, in my place, boldly defy the honorable member to put his insinuation in the form of a charge, and to support that charge by any proof whatever.

Washington, April 26.

President Tyler received the Diplomatic Body on Saturday, at two o'clock, at the President's Mansion.

In the absence of the British Minister, Mr. Fox, (who, we are sorry to say, was kept away by indisposition,) the Russian Minister, Mr. Bodisco, appeared at the head of the Corps. We give below his address to the President, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, and the President's reply.

As the members of the Body were respectively presented, the President spoke to each of them of the relations, present or past, between his country and the United States, and of his hope of the continuance of amicable relations; and received from all congratulations, and the assurance of the desire of peace and amity with his country.

In these short conversations with gentlemen, mostly strangers to him, the President was particularly happy, and this, his first official intercourse with the Representatives of other Nations, was, we doubt not, exceedingly satisfactory.—Nothing, indeed, could be more appropriate or in better taste than the President's remarks, and the replies of the several members of the Corps.

Nat. Int.

Mr. Bodisco's Address.

[TRANSLATION.]

Mr. President: The United States having been suddenly deprived of its supreme head, the Constitution has invested you with the Chief Magistracy of the Union.

The Diplomatic Corps has the honor to appear before you, Mr. President, for the purpose of expressing through me, its organ, its concern in the melancholy event which has so unexpectedly removed General Harrison from the hopes of the American people. The Diplomatic Corps hastens also to offer up its vows, Mr. President, that your Administration may be distinguished by the maintenance of all the existing friendly relations, and by a constant increase in the prosperity of the United States.

The Diplomatic Corps embraces this opportunity, Mr. President, to assure you of its earnest desires to merit your confidence and esteem.

The President's Reply.

Mr. Minister: In my character of Chief Magistrate of the United States, and in the name of the People thereof, I have to return to the Diplomatic Corps, whom on this occasion you represent, my acknowledgments for their expression of condolence on account of the bereavement which the country has so recently sustained in the death of its late lamented and illustrious President, I take occasion, at the same time, to give the assurance that my most earnest desire, as his constitutional successor, will be to maintain and cherish the friendly relations which now so hapily subsist between our respective countries.

The people of the United States regard their own prosperity as intimately connected with that of the entire family of nations, and the cultivation of the feelings of mutual amity, as the best mode of advancing that important end.

I sincerely desire that the residence of the Diplomatic Corps near this government may prove every way agreeable to them; to accomplish which nothing shall be wanting on my part.

KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM.

The project of connecting Palestine into an independent State, to which the Jews might return with an assurance of protection and security, appears to be seriously entertained by some of the leading powers of Europe. A word from Price Metternich and Lord Palmerston would, it is stated, settle the matter. The following extract from a letter received in this city from a gentleman of high standing in the literary and diplomatic circles of Berlin, dated Feb. 15, serves to show that the subject has not been lost sight of, and is perhaps brought nearer to some important decission than the public has been aware of:—"The allies having obtained their end [in Syria] are somewhat at a loss how to dispose of their conquest. They are seriously thinking of setting up or reviving a Christian kingdom at Jerusalem—a project which seems to be received with favor at Vienna. But then what are they to do with the other Christian population of Syria? This is one of the questions which France has asked them. They are now very anxious to draw her from the isolated position into which they have forced her; as they find after all that they cannot permanently and satisfactorily settle the East without her concurrence!"

Gentlemen who have paid particular attention to some of the remarkable prophecies of the Scriptures, believe that they see in the leading political events of the day many indications of the near approach of the millenium, when all nations shall be brought to the worship of the true God. The return of the Jewish nation to Palestine, and the resumption of worship in the temple at Jerusalem, are regarded as among the events which must necessarily happen before that great purpose is accomplished. The political movement here spoken of, taken in connexion with the efforts of missionaries, who have obtained a footing on almost every section of the globe, may serve to show that the millenium era is probably not as far distant as the thoughtless affect to believe. The subject is one that affords food for much reflection, and the proceedings of the allied powers in regard to the Holy Land, will therefore be watched with absorbing interest.

American Sentinel.

"Man proposes and God disposes," is an indifferent translation of a French proverb, the truth of which is realized every day of our lives. We have, however, rarely met with so remarkable an illustration of it as that which we are now about to communicate to our readers.

In the Boston Atlas of April 17th, we find the following notice:

"Mr. Haughton, the Proprietor and Senior Editor of this journal, *will sail in the Acadia this afternoon for Liverpool.* During his absence, he will leave the editorial department of the Atlas under the sole charge of Dr. Thos. M. Brewer, Junior Editor. The business transactions of the office will also be conducted by Dr. Brewer, as his authorized agent and attorney."

Before the Acadia sailed *that afternoon*, Mr. Haughton was no more! He died of apoplexy, at noon of that day.

National Intelligencer.

Wesleyan Methodists.—A late English paper says that the Wesleyan Methodists have no less than 160 missionary stations, they employ 220 missionaries, and in the schools under the supervision of those missionaries there are 40,000 children. The Contributions to the missionary funds within the last year were nearly £90,000.

HILLSBOROUGH.
Thursday, May 6.

☞ The Whigs of Orange will recollect, that Thursday next, the 13th inst. is the day appointed for the election of Members of Congress in this State, and that the polls will be opened as usual in all the election precincts in this county. Let every Whig be at his post.

☞ The People of this District will bear in mind, that at this session of Congress the question will be finally settled whether North Carolina shall have her portion of the proceeds of the Public Lands. Judge Saunders is OPPOSED to a distribution, Dr. Smith is in FAVOUR of it. Choose ye between them.

THE STANDARD & HIS "FALSE PROMISES."

If the editor of the Recorder has "a very convenient dullness of apprehension," the editor of the Standard certainly has a very tenacious way of interpreting all matters to suit his own purposes; and in none more so, perhaps, than in this matter of "false promises." The people of Orange are neither "gulls" nor "fools," and therefore never expected that the election of Harrison was to work wonders, except by the wholesome measures which would be brought into operation under his administration. If the mere "certainly" that Harrison "*would be* elected" could have infused new life into business, and made "money plenty" and the country "prosperous and happy," it would have been done long ago, for in one month after Harrison was nominated by the Harrisburg Convention the Whigs were "certain" they would elect him. But the Whigs were guilty of no such folly. They had a reasonable expectation that the prospect of future relief would in some degree revive confidence and credit; but they knew that business could not be renovated, and returning prosperity visit the land, until the destructive measures introduced by Mr. Van Buren and his associates were repealed, and the disorder healed by the introduction of wiser counsels. They knew that many of the evils were deeply seated, and that much time would be required before a healthy tone could be given to the business transactions of the country. This, we know, was the view which the Whigs of Orange took of the matter; and we think that enough common sense prevailed in all parts of the country to forbid the entertainment of any idea that prosperity was to be restored by any other than natural means. The Standard may prate as much as he pleases, but he will find few "gulls" ready to be caught in his trap. The Whigs have made no promises which they are not determined in good faith to fulfil. If they "said nothing about *taking time* to reform matters," no one was deceived into the belief that *time* would not be required to accomplish the necessary reforms; and the Standard must be hard pushed, or he would not resort to such a ridiculous subterfuge. If the editor desires to dole over "broken promises," let him look back upon the history of his own party. Perhaps he may find there something that looks very much like "shameful and wicked lies." What has become of the "better currency" with which the people were to be furnished? And the promises about "retrenchment and reform," was any one of them ever carried out?

But the $6,000 for new furniture: The Standard did not expect to hear Van Buren men charged with the sin of making this appropriation; but nevertheless it does not require even "a committee of fools" to show that without the aid of Van Buren men, and of Van Buren himself, the appropriation could not have been made, that party having a majority in both houses, and the bill required the signature of the President; in fact, as we said before, that "it was made by Mr. Van Buren *and his Congress*."

But how many or how few Van Buren men voted for the appropriation, is of little importance in our view of the matter; for the propriety of it we have not been disposed to question. None of the preceding Presidents had less than 14,000 dollars. Gen. Jackson had $14,000 the first year, and the next year $5,000 more "for *repairs* of furniture;" and at the commencement of his second term he had another allowance of $20,000. Notwithstanding the large appropriations which had been made on the accession of each of the preceding Presidents, it was deem-

ed prosper when Mr. Van Buren came into office to give him $20,000; and yet the Standard states, as matter for boasting, that *seventy-six* Democrats voted against allowing Gen. Harrison $6000; scarcely more than was allowed Gen. Jackson for *repairing* furniture, after he had expended $14,000 in the purchase of new. Why Gen. Harrison alone, of all the Presidents, should be cut off with "six cents" we do not very plainly see. If rumor speaks true, an appropriation was absolutely necessary. It has been stated upon very good authority, that there were not dishes enough for a dining party of thirty persons; and that the bedding, and many other important articles, were extremely deficient. But the Standard does not appear to be able to conceive the possibility that a house may be abundantly filled with costly gilded and showy furniture, and yet be extremely deficient in the plainer and more necessary articles of every day use. Neither does he seem to be aware that the "splendid furniture," such as Mr. Van Buren has been accused of purchasing, soon becomes soiled and defaced, so that it is neither desirable to retain it, nor can it be sold except at very inconsiderable prices.

But viewing the matter as he may, the Standard cannot put this down as one of the "false promises" of the Whigs. They did not promise to conduct the government without expense. They only promised to reduce the expenses to the limits prescribed under the more economical administrations of a Madison, a Monroe, or an Adams. Gen. Jackson expended 40,000 dollars for furniture in eight years; Mr. Van Buren 20,000 dollars in four years. For the Whig President but 6,000 dollars have been appropriated; a smaller allowance than was ever before made, not equaling one third of the sum given to Mr. Van Buren or to Gen. Jackson. In this matter, then, the promise of the Whigs has not been broken.

But the Standard thinks that "after all the lies the Whigs told about Mr. Van Buren's furniture," they "ought to be ashamed to ask for six cents." Does the Standard remember what "lies" were told about Mr. Adams's "splendid furniture?" Gen. Jackson entered amid all this "splendor," and it was thought proper to give him $40,000 farther to decorate the White House. Yet notwithstanding all this profusion, when Mr. Van Buren came into office his friends asked and obtained for him $20,000 "for new furniture;" which $20,000, the Whigs say, was very injudiciously expended for expensive gilded and tawdry articles, to the neglect of the more substantial and useful. This being the case, how can the Standard complain of the "pitiful" 6,000 dollars allowed the Whig President? But it only shows the principle by which he is actuated—a determination to sustain his own party, let them do what they will; and to condemn every thing done by the Whigs, even though (to use a memorable expression) "their acts be as pure as the angels in heaven." In fact, that he is a successful imitator of those hypocrites of old who would "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

Mr. Webster.—Infinite pains have been taken by editors and friends of the party recently in power, to create, in the minds of the people, a prejudice against Mr. Webster, by representing him as opposed to the last war, and as doing many things calculated to retard a successful prosecution of it. By these means prejudices have been excited in the minds of many good men. It is due to justice—it is due to the high station which he now occupies before the country—that these falsehoods should be exposed, and Mr. Webster's true position made known. To effect this purpose we have copied into our paper to-day an exposition of the votes upon which the charges are made, and an extract from a speech delivered by him in the Senate of the United States in 1838; all which will be read with interest. It will be seen that our "very consistent" Democrats condemn Mr. Webster as a "Hartford Convention Federalist" for voting with Mr. Eppes, the son-in-law of Mr. Jefferson, and leader of the then Democratic party, our own Nathaniel Macon, and many other warm supporters of the Administration of Mr. Madison.

OUR DISTRICT.

The Whig Candidate, Dr. Smith, addressed a respectable auditory in this City, on Friday last, and the exposition of his views was highly satisfactory. We are glad to see the Doctor in such fine spirits, and so greatly encouraged by the signs of the times.

We are authorized by the Doctor to say, that the statement in the last "Standard," charging him with electioneering in *Orange*, against Judge Saunders, because he is a resident of *Wake* County, is wholly false, without a particle of truth to sustain it. *Raleigh Register.*

For the Recorder.

TO ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

Sir:—In becoming a candidate for Congress, you are divested of the character of a private citizen. The political principles you profess, and your conduct whilst in the public service, are proper subjects for investigation and discussion. This is a right, that the people not only enjoy, but one which you should take pleasure in seeing exercised. It is to be regretted that you have failed to issue a circular; your position would then have been more properly defined. I am fearful that you are content with finding fault with every thing, and proposing nothing. The ruthless attack you recently made, in a public speech at Hillsborough, upon the new administration, which was elected by four fifths of the American people, exhibited your character in its true light—that of a violent partizan. If you acted on republican principles, you would bow with respectful deference to the majesty of the people, await the action of the new President, and give him an impartial trial; and not rely on a fruitful imagination for something to condemn and censure.

I shall now attempt to exhibit some of your inconsistencies, to dispel the mists that surround you, and to exhibit your political deformity in its true and genuine colors.

In the first place, you profess to be fighting on your own hook; and we are thereby to infer that you are opposed to the nomination of a convention. But "a change has come over the spirit of your dream." And it is not remarkable, after having only a year ago accepted a nomination by a convention, and having been defeated by eight thousand votes, that you should look upon conventions with heart-stricken horror. It is a true saying, that "a wounded pigeon will flutter."

You next charge upon the Whig party that the election of Gen. Harrison was to relieve the distresses of the country, and in a spirit of vain boasting demand whether this promise has been redeemed. That Gen. Harrison could, in the short space of one month, reform the abuses that existed in the government, would be to suppose that his administration had the power of enchantment, and that the Chief was an arch magician. The people are well informed; they know that Congress makes our laws, and that the President but enforces them; and that without a majority in Congress he is powerless as an automaton.

Your next charge is that of extravagance, in as much as the last Congress appropriated $6,000 for repairing and furnishing the White House. This is a good sign, as it is the first time you have failed to believe in the infallibility of Martin Van Buren; for this appropriation received his signature, and was passed by his friends in Congress, or it would not be the law. But, sir, did not Gen. Jackson receive forty thousand, and Mr. Van Buren twenty-seven thousand dollars for furniture? and did you suppose that the Hero of the Thames would sit upon a three-legged stool, and, to use your beautiful figure as applied to John M. Morehead, "wipe his nose with his shirt tail?"

You next ride banks, corporations, and monied monopolies. This is inexcusable, as you were formerly a bank agent in Milton, and your success in managing that institution clearly indicated that you were no financier. But you presided as chairman in a meeting of stockholders of the State Bank at Raligh, 7th of January, 1839, and approved all its proceedings from 1838 to 1839, including its suspension. This reminds me of the preacher, who told his congregation to follow his precepts, not his practice.

The next subject you attack is the proceedings of the last Legislature on the subject of internal improvement. This is a matter with which a congressional election has nothing to do; but pray are you the Romulus M. Saunders who, on the 29th of December, 1838, in an Internal Improvement Convention held in Raleigh, as chairman of a committee, reported in favor of a loan of three millions of dollars by the state? If so, "consistency, thou art a jewel."

But let us trace you still farther. You villify and defame Mr. Webster, and style him an abolitionist, hostile to the institutions of the South. But the journal of Congress will show, that on the 2d of January, 1827, in the Congress of the United States, you presented an abolition petition to prevent the internal traffic in slaves, and that they be liberated and sent out of the United States. This should silence you on that subject.

But the chief burden of your song is about office-holders. You have been holding office all your life; have been a candidate for three offices within the last year; have been beaten in two of them, and the prospect is flattering that you will be beaten for the third.

This communication has been provoked by your partizan violence. I have stated nothing here but what can be authenticated and proved. I defy contradiction. I shall now take my leave of you; but recollect this, that those who raise the storm will ere long reap the whirlwind. Duplicity and sophistry may succeed for a time; but truth is mighty, and will prevail. Yours.

POMPEY SMASH.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, April 28.

The mails bring us no nesws of interest. The McLeod resolution, and the resolution touching the controversy between New York and Virginia, both relating more to abstractions than the practical matters, have both been abandoned, and permanently I believe. The Legislature will probably be in session for a month to come. The heavy appropriation bills all remain unacted upon.

I learn that suits have been commenced against the sureties of Mr. Hoyt. The Government will probably fare no better than with the sureties of Mr Hoyt's predecessor. Anon there will be more custom-house disclosures. The half has not been told. I have seen names and evidence of facts that would startle the most iniquitous of the corruptionists in the worst days of a revolution.

New York, April 29.

The Globe, I see, resorts again to the golden age for relief and a currency; and, to prove that there was no necessity for calling an extra session of Congress, it quotes a paragraph or two from my letter of Monday to show that all is well both in currency and trade. The inferences of the ex-Official, which yet relies upon the reports of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury for its conclusions as to the condition of the Treasury, are no more to be warranted than are its comments upon the remark that the trade of New York was improving. What I said was true, literally true; and, were it otherwise, New York would be in a condition as wretched as the most wretched of the cities of the Old World. It is no sign of prosperity, it seems to me, that money should be abundant with capitalists—none that the banks should have their coffers overflowing with funds, and rather seeking investments than having them sought after. It were better that capitalists so invested their funds that all classes of the community, laboring men and mechanics especially, could be benefitted by their circulation. We are now standing in the midst of plenty, and, like hungry men set before a feast after a long fast, we jump at every sign of promise, as though feasting were to continue for ever. If there is just now a rainbow in the heavens which men can look upon with renewed hopes, the Globe nor its friends, nor its friends' friends, can claim any agency in the brighter anticipations which seem just now to dawn upon the city. Men linger around a ray of sunshine as children fly to jack-o'-lanterns. Circumstances may make the city prosperous for a month or longer, but wise measures of public policy can alone ensure stability.

The news from Virginia affords no consolation to the Locofocos here. The losses in Congress weigh so heavily upon those who were promised, and who expected, a different result, that the small majority in the Assembly is passed over as a matter of no consequence. What does Mr. Ritchie think now of "a checkmating Senate?"

The custom-house practices under Loco management are beginning to be developed. You may see but the beginning of the end in some of the exhibitions made in the Express last week and to-day. More are coming.

Senator Tallmadge.—There is not the slightest foundation for the rumor that Mr. Tallmadge will abandon his post in the Senate and take office under the general government. He bore a distinguished part in the struggle which has resulted in the overthrow of Mr. Van Buren; but the work is as yet only half accomplished. Important measures of reform, necessary to insure a return of prosperity to the country, are to be submitted to Congress at its next session. The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, the adjustment of the tariff, and the establishment of a National Bank, are measures which will require all the talents, zeal, and perseverence of every friend of the people in the national legislature to effect their passage. Upon these great measures the last battle with locofocoism is to be fought, and to that fight Mr. Tallmadge intends to devote himself.

In a recent letter to a friend in this city, he says: "Believe none of the rumors about my taking office. I will take nothing. I will stand by the guns till the last shot is fired." *N. Y. Times and Star.*

At Indianapolis, the seat of government of the state of Indiana, as every where else, the news of the death of Gen. Harrison produced a great sensation. A public meeting was held immediately on the occasion, at which the Governor of the state presided, and delivered a feeling address. Resolutions were reported by a committee expressive of the sense of the meeting of the bereavement which the nation has sustained. These resolutions were seconded by the Hon. Oliver H. Smith (U. S. Senator from Indiana) in a speech, from which the following extract possesses interest for all political readers:

"Yet, while we mourn the national calamity, we are not without consolation. Our late beloved President had, in the short interval of his recent public life, not only submitted to the people, as a legacy of a dying patriot, his Inaugural Address, developing the true constitutional principles of the government, but he was spared to surround the Executive with a Cabinet of the most eminent men in the nation—men in whom the people justly have great confidence. I trust I may be pardoned for saying, from my personal acquaintance with them, as well as from my knowledge of their public acts, that I have entire confidence in them: nor can I doubt for a moment but that the distinguished individual, the Vice President of the United States, who will now be called upon to administer the government for the unexpired term, will discharge that high and responsible duty upon those great and vital principles, to carry out which General Harrison was elevated to the Presidential chair, and which he so frankly avowed in his Inaugural Address. Elected by the same people, avowing the same principles, surrounded by the same counsels, and governed by the same patriotic love of country, we have no room to doubt for a moment the wise and judicious administration of the President who has been thus unexpectedly placed in the Executive chair, nor can we doubt but that, under Providence, our Constitution will be preserved and our institutions perpetuated." *Nat. Intelligencer.*

Virginia Elections.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

We have information, supposed to be authentic, from the following districts:

In the Spotsylvania District, Linn Banks (L. F.) is re-elected over Wm. Smith, an opponent of the same politics.

John M. Botts, re-elected.

In the Albemarle district, Thomas W. Gilmer, (Whig,) late Governor, is elected in opposition to James Garland, (Conservative.)

In the Caroline district, there were three candidates, Messrs. Hunter (late Speaker) Corbin, and Braxton. Mr. Hunter is re-elected.

In the Frederick district, Richard W. Barton (Whig) is elected over William Lucas, (L. F.) the late representative, by 207 votes majority.

Cuthbert Powell (Whig) is elected in the Loudon district, to succeed W. M. McCarty, (W.) who declined a re-election.

John Taliaferro (the old Whig representative) is re-elected in the Northern-Neck district.

In the Norfolk district, Francis Mallory (Whig) is re-elected without opposition.

In the Wheeling district, Lewis Steenrod (V. B.) is re-elected without regular opposition.

In the Augusta district, A. H. H. Stuart (Whig) is elected by a large majority over James McDowell (V. B.) A Whig gain.

John W. Jones is re-elected without regular opposition in the district which he represented in the last Congress.

In the district last represented by John Hill, (Whig,) there has been a very close election. It is reported that Mr. Hubard, his opponent, is elected by 12 or 14 votes.

In the State Senate, the Whigs have a majority of two.

In the House of Delegates, as far as heard from, the Whigs have lost 11 and gained 6. It is doubtful which party will obiain the majority. As far as returns have been received, there have been elected, Whigs 61, Locos 51.

MORE ILL NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the Savanah Republican.

Pilatki, April 19.

Gentlemen: I am sorry to inform you that the war has broken out anew. I have just learned that all the Indians, save about twenty, have left Tampa—among them Wild Cat, and in fact all of any note. They have killed a couple of express riders. The bag containing the mail has been found perforated with two bullets, one of which was found in a package of letters. I fear we shall hear bad news shortly from these Indians.

The National Fast.—We rejoice (says the New York Commercial Advertiser) that the President of the United States has seen fit to recommend a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, on which the people of this widely extended country may solemnly consider their recent most afflicting bereavement. For this act the President will receive the warm approbation of the Christian community, at least, and we think of the people generally, without respect to political differences of opinion. The style of the recommendation, too, is a perfect model for papers of this sort—simple, chaste, comprehensive, and solemn. Whenever the political head of any nation is removed by death, it has always been regarded as a subject for serious reflection. He is in a certain sense, for the time being, the father of the people. When death removes him, an interesting tie is severed; and the people are solemnly admonished, not only of the uncertainty of human life, but of the vanity of earthly distinctions. But the bereavement which we have experienced furnishes cause not only for deep sorrow, but for profound meditation upon the dispensations of the Supreme Governor of nations.

The following letter from a St. Louis paper is sensible and to the point. The writer, it appears, had been nominated on the "Working Men's" Ticket as a candidate to represent one of the wards of the city. After a brief introduction, he says:

"Inasmuch as I am and ever have been a Whig, and as the Whigs have a regularly nominated ticket for said ward, I am opposed to creating a division in their ticket; and, furthermore, as I am opposed to creating distinctions in the community; as the interests of the Mechanic and the Workingman and the Scholar are one and the same; as I know of no distinctions between man and man except that caused by merit and demerit; and presuming that you are aware that I am a worker in metals, as Tubal Cain and others were, and also that I am not yet possessed of brass enough to aspire to any office, I take this opportunity to say that I desire only to be a candidate for the favors of my fellow-citizens in the copper, tin, and sheet-iron line, and that I occasionally manufacture 'Matchless Paste Blacking.'

"Those of all classes, fellow-citizens, who may feel like bestowing their suffrages upon me during the political year in my line, will find me ever willing to serve them, at the old stand, 50 Main street, nearly opposite the auction houses. Therefore, I beg you to state, most respectfully, to the Workingmen, that I decline accepting the honor they have conferred upon me by said nomination, and I trust, if they are determined to run such a ticket, they may find some person better qualified to represent their peculiar wants and interest than I should be, if elected. S. V. Fansworth."

We hope that this worthy candidate for the business favors of the community may have a successful canvass of it. *Alex. Gazette.*

Sea Board Defences.—Gen. Wool, of the United States Army, is engaged in an inspection of the sea board fortifications of the United States, left as was every thing else, by the late administration, in a state of ruin and dilapidation. In a four years rule, Van Burenism squandered more than 150 millions of dollars, and it is scarcely possible to tell on what, or for what. The world has never witnessed more waste of expenditure, except in the riots of a few profligate Kings and their mistresses. *Richmond Whig.*

A National Bank.—The New York Chamber of Commerce, after a warm debate, have decided, by a vote of 38 to 18, to choose a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress in favor of a National Bank.

The Rev. Dr. Baxter, late President of the Union Seminary, Prince Edward county, Va. died on the 24th ult. He was a man distinguished for learning, eloquence and piety—an ornament of his church and the state. Dr. Baxter was for many years pastor of the Presbyterian church in Lexington, Va. and sometime President of Washington College at that place. For some years past he has been at the Seminary in Prince Edward.

POOR HOUSE—ORANGE, 1841.

Believing it to be the duty of all persons who hold public trusts, to render an account of their stewardship, the Court of Wardens have deemed it proper to publish an account of their doings for the last three years, as a new board has just been elected and organized (of the same persons) to manage this public charity for three years to come.

On reference to the books of the Superintendent, Mr. William Gattis, our steward, it appears that for the three years, from March 1, 1838, to March 1, 1841, the whole amount expended is $3,440, or about $1,150 annually; which will not be more than $40 a year for each pauper. The number of paupers vary from thirty to thirty-five. The present number is thirty-one, out of a population of about twenty-three thousand souls, or only about one in seven hundred and fifty.

We carry on a small farm, and raise oats, corn, peas and potatoes, and have a good garden.

We have two negro men to cultivate the farm, provide wood, &c. and one woman to wash and cook.

To the Steward and Mrs. Gattis we pay $175, and about $130 for the hire of the negroes. To our Clerk, who records all the proceedings, we pay annually $20.

The annual tax of ten cents upon each poll, and five cents on every hundred dollars valuation, the sum of about $1,300.

We have now on hand $1,053 04, after paying all our debts up to March 1, 1841.

We regret if every body is not satisfied with our administration; but it is the lot of all to err, and many to complain for the sake often of fault finding; but we flatter ourselves that a large portion of our fellow citizens are satisfied with the management of the late board, and with our attentive Steward and excellent matron Mrs. Gattis.

We cordially invite the citizens generally, and the friends of the poor, to visit the Poor House, and see for themselves the comfort in which the unfortunate inmates are kept. Good clean rooms, well clothed and fed, and clean comfortable beds.

JAMES WEBB,
CAD. JONES,
AN. ARMSTRONG, } *Committee.*

UNIVERSITY OF N. CAROLINA.

Philanthropic Hall,
April 28th, 1841.

Whereas, we have heard with deep regret of the death of our late esteemed fellow-member, Alfred M. Taylor,

Be it resolved. That we testify our respect for the memory of the deceased, and our sense of his loss, by wearing the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Be it also resolved, That we condole with the bereaved parents of the deceased, in the afflicting dispensation with which it has pleased an all-wise Providence to visit them.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to them; and also to the Hillsborough Recorder, the Raleigh Register and Standard, for publication.

☞ We are requested to give notice that the Rev. William M. Green, at the solicitation of the citizens of Chapel Hill and students of the University, will deliver in that place a Eulogy on the life and character of Gen. HARRISON, late President of the United States, on the 14th inst. Citizens generally are invited to attend.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, April 30.

Cotton,	8 a	10¼
Tobacco—Lugs,	4 25 a	5 80
Leaf,	5 25 a	13 75

Fayetteville, April 28.

Flour,	5 00 a	6 50
Salt—(sack,)	1 90 a	2 25
(bushel,)	75	
Cotton,	7 a	9¼
Beeswax,	25 a	26

Weekly Almanac.

MAY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOONS PHASES.
6 Thursday,	5 10	6 50	D. H. M.
7 Friday,	5 9	6 51	
8 Saturday,	5 8	6 52	
9 Sunday,	5 8	6 52	Full 5 8 49 morn
10 Monday,	5 7	6 53	Last 12 11 5 morn
11 Tuesday,	5 6	6 54	New 20 6 28 after.
12 Wednesday	5 5	6 55	First 27 9 54 morn

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers having received their Stock for the season, would respectfully invite their customers and the public to give them a call.

Their Stock consists of every variety of Goods common to this market; all of which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms. They are determined to make their prices conform to the times. They will make no false promises to decoy the confiding and unwary. Call and judge for yourselves.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

May 5 71—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Common and Fine Blue Cloths,
Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres and Satinets,
Black Silk and Satin Vestings,
Marseilles do.
French, London and Furniture Prints,
Black Silks and Printed Muslin,
Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Stockinet Drilling and Gambroon,
Fashionable Bonnets and Wreaths,
Plain, Figured, Swiss and Chequered Muslin,
Ribands, Edgings and Brown Linen,
Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths,
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Tin Ware,
Paints, Nails and Iron,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
SADDLERY—Bridle-bits, Buckles,
Plush, Webbing, Trus & Morocco Skins,
HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Mole-skin and Palm leaf Hats,
Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's Pumps and Shoes,
500 pounds Cotton Yarn,
Books, Paper, and Paper Prints,
Maryland Scotch Snuff,
Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars,
Fancy and Bar Soap,
and many other articles.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

May 5. 71-6m

Just Received and for Sale,

DR. PETERS' Anti Bilious Pills.
Dr. Berkwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills.
Dr. Phelps' Anti Bilious Tomato Pills.
Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Worm Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, for pains in back and breast.
Dr. R. S. Bernard's Cholera Syrup.
W. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment.
Harrison's Specific Ointment.

☞ Also, BACON, MEAL & FLOUR.

A. PARKS.

May 5. 71—

Look at this.

THE citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity are informed, that I am obliged to stop Credit at the Post Office, because the P. O. Department forbids it, and requires prompt payment of me.

They will therefore take notice, that from and after the first day of May next no Letter will be suffered to go out of the Post Office until the postage be paid,—postage on Newspapers and Pamphlets will be required quarterly, in advance. This notice excepts no one, it is intended for all concerned. And I hope none will think hard of me for this course, as necessity compels me to it.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

Hillsboro', April 29. 70 —

Piano Fortes, Guitars, Violins, Violin Strings, &c.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and acquaintances in Raleigh, and throughout North Carolina, that they have now on hand a large assortment of Nunns & Clark's Piano Fortes, which, for brilliancy of tone and unparalleled touch and durability, are not surpassed. They wish to say, that *they will not demand pay for any Piano sold, until it is tried by the Purchaser*, for which they will allow any reasonable time. They have also Violins of a superior quality, from $1 50 up to $50; a large selection of superior Violin Strings; Guitar Strings; all kinds of Wind Instruments for Military Bands, as Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Trombones, Serpents and Bells; Superior Flutes and Flageolets, single and double; French Accordeons, of a pattern and tone never before seen here; Drums and Bass Drums, of all dimensions; an assortment of superior Guitars, together with the largest assortment of MUSIC ever before imported here.

The Subscribers will be glad to furnish Schools and others with Music; and being both Teachers of the Piano Forte, they hope to be enabled to select for their friends what is agreeable and pleasing, useful and improving. They respectfully solicit the favor and patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and throughout the State of North Carolina.

CHARLES BERG & CO.

Petersburg, Va. March 31, 78—

Piano Forte & Music STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at their Store on Sycamore street, a large assortment of Pianos, of superior quality, from the manufactory of Messrs. Nunns & Clark, New York, which they submit to the examination of their friends and the public. They have also on hand the largest and best selection of American and European Music that has ever been exhibited here. Also, superior Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes and Drums—a large assortment of Roman, French and English Harps, Guitar and Violin Strings.

They will receive weekly from the Northern Cities, every new publication of Music, intending to keep at all times the largest and most complete assortment. And being both of us Teachers, and having some experience in selecting Music and Musical Instruments, we hope to be enabled to keep such an assortment as will be pleasing, agreeable and useful to those who will favor us with their patronage.

We beg leave to say also, that we shall be glad to allow purchasers of our Pianos to keep them for a reasonable time and try them, before paying for them, and we will take back any Piano paid for, if proved to be defective, even after 12 months trial. Any Piano sold in Town or its environs, will be kept in tune for 12 months gratis.

CHARLES BERG & CO.

☞ Pianos tuned and let on hire.

Petersburg, April 1. 68—

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, Prospect Hill, Bladen County, a Negro boy named TOM. He was purchased of Allen Cain, of Orange county, where he is supposed to be gone. He is very stout, and weighs about 190 pounds; has been frost bitten; has a very peculiar walk, turns his toes very much out; height about 5 feet 8 inches; answers quick when spoken to; teeth wide apart; low forehead; complexion not the blackest, though dark. Twenty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail.

WM. N. WHITTED.

Prospect Hill, Bladen, March 21 tf—65

Sweet Potatoes.

THE subscriber has over one hundred bushels of Sweet Potatoes (for seed) for sale this spring. Price 50 cents per bushel.

MICHAEL HOLT.

Holt's Store, Orange, April 5. —67

☞ TO FARMERS.

PLOUGHS, Of a Superior Quality, *FOR SALE.*

A NUMBER of Ploughs, manufactured by R. Brummel, (Davidson county, 20 miles south west of Greensborough, on the road leading to Salisbury,) of good and substantial seasoned timber, have been deposited with Stephen Moore, esq. of Hillsborough, for sale. Any number can be had by application to the subscriber, or to Stephen Moore, esq

R. BRUMMEL.

March 30. 66—4w

WOOD LAND For Sale.

ABOUT Fifty Acres, adjoining the Town, north.

About Fifty Acres, half a mile from Town, north.

Apply to JAMES WEBB.

April 20 69—

Equity Sales.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at March term, 1841, on the petition of John Wyatt, ex parte, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the store of Eli Murray & Co., on Saturday the 15th day of May next, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, one of 120 acres, and one of 35½ acres. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

March 22 65—4w

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at March term, 1841, on the petition of the Heirs of Chesley P. George, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the store of Wm. N. Pratt, on Saturday the 8th of May next, the following tracts of Land:

One in Wake county, known as Goodwin's Cross Road containing about 130 acres.

One other tract called the Brassfield Tract, containing about 570 acres, in Wake county.

One other of about 60 acres, in Wake county.

One tract in Orange county, whereon the said Chesley P. George resided at the time of his death, containing about 300 acres.

One other tract of about 50 acres, called the Reding George Tract.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

March 22. 65—4w

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

BOOTS, SHOES, &C. for the Spring and Summer.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps, ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoetees.
Do. Pump Shoetees.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers.
Do. do. colored do.
Do Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Shoetees.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slips—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shoetees.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

☞ In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and, having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.

April 29. 70—

FRESH FRUITS, Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish almost any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currants and Dates.
Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers.
Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice.
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines.
A general assortment of Candies, Jujube Paste, excellent for colds.
Cologne, Bears Oil, French Pomatum, Balm of Columbia, aqmost approved article for the hair.
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches.
A handsome assortment of Toys.
A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.

April 29. 70—

Look at this.

THE citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity are informed, that I am obliged to stop Credit at the Post Office, because the P. O. Department forbids it, and requires prompt payment of me.

They will therefore take notice, that from and after the first day of May next no Letter will be suffered to go out of the Post Office until the postage be paid,—postage on Newspapers and Pamphlets will be required quarterly, in advance. This notice excepts no one, it is intended for all concerned. And I hope none will think hard of me for this course, as necessity compels me to it.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

Hillsboro', April 29 70—

PRIVAET Boarding School.

THE subscriber will open a Boarding School for Boys, at his residence, Tuscolum, within one mile and a half of Hillsborough, N. C. on the first Thursday in July next. His number of pupils will be limited. The course of instruction preparatory to an entrance into any of our Colleges. Instruction will be given in the French language, by a gentleman from France, of high qualifications. No additional charge will be made to the general price of tuition for such instruction, and every pupil will enjoy the benefit.

There will be but one vacation in the year, and that from the first of May to the first Thursday in July.

The charge for each pupil, for board and tuition, will be $150 per annum, paid semi annually, in advance.

Parents or Guardians, who may wish to place their sons or wards under his care, are requested to communicate their wishes to the subscriber, by letter, as early as convenient, directed to the

REV. JOHN WITHERSPOON,
Hillsborough, N. C

April 1. 66—

A Card.

DR. NORWOOD, having now no other occupation or business whatever, will devote himself entirely to the practice of Medicine. He may be found (when not professionally engaged) at his shop, in Yarbrough's old store, East of the Court House, ready and willing, at all times and seasons, to attend calls.

Hillsborough Dec. 19 53—

NEW GOODS

VERY CHEAP!!

WE are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

This purchase was not made by order, but by one of the subscribers; we therefore think we are able to show a stock that must please our friends and customers wishing to treat themselves to a Summer supply.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Black Lama, } SUMMER CLOTHS.
Do. Drop Deta, } SUMMER CLOTHS.
Do. Erminets, } SUMMER CLOTHS.
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Cadet Janes, Kentucky Janes,
Silk, Satin, Cashmere, } VESTINGS.
and Marseilles, } VESTINGS.
Printed Lawn, Jackonet and French Muslin,
Chaleys, plain and striped Gingham,
Figured, striped and plain Light Silks,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French, English and American Prints,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Long Lawn, Hem-stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper,
Irish and Brown Linens,
Brown Holland, and Linen Drillings,
Georgia Napkin, Cadet Cassimeres,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver Fur, Brush, Leghorn and Palm leaf HATS,
Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Pumps and Slippers,
Ladies' Black and Coloured Slippers,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

April 28. 70—

To all my just Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I shall apply to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of May next, for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly made for the benefit of honest debtors; when and where you may attend and object, if you see proper.

CALVIN J. BACON.

April 28 70—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

By His Excellency John M. Morehead, Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief in and over the State aforesaid.

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of his Excellency WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, *President of the United States*, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof,) has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States: an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Elections for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said elections:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an act of the General Assembly of this state entitled "An act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," *(Revised Statutes of N. C. chapter 72d.)* and to the end that the freemen of this state may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding all Sheriffs and other returning officers of the several counties composing each Congressional district, to cause polls to be opened and kept, and elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States, on Thursday the thirteenth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective counties, for holding said elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other returning officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do, by this my Proclamation, further "require the freemen of this state, to meet in their respective counties, at the time" aforesaid, and "at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for representatives" in the next Congress

In testimony whereof I have caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this the twenty second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor:
JA T. LITTLEJOHN, P. Sec'y.

March 24 65—3w

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13. 55—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend to withdraw from the Mercantile business; they would therefore request those indebted to them, to call and close their accounts by Cash or Note.

They would also avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their sincere thanks for the very liberal support given them whilst in business.

☞ They have still on hand a good assortment of

Dry Goods,

and other articles in their line, which they wish to dispose of for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

March 3. tf—62

Goods! Goods! Goods! NEW AND CHEAP!!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS, *suitable for the season*,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Drab, Mixed, } CLOTHS.
Black, Drab, and Fashionable, } CASSIMERES.
SATINETS, assorted colors and qualities.
Satin, Silk, and Fashionable Winter, } VESTINGS.
French, German, and English, } MERINOES.
Plain, Figured, Black, and Black & Lead, } MOUSELINS DE LANE.
Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestics, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14. 43—

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES-WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

December 16. 52—

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of April, 1841, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

A	John C Keere
Jno W Anderson	L
B	John C Latta
Armstead Boyd	Britton Laycock
Richard Boyde	James Livingston 2
William Bowls	T F Lowery
William L Bowls, junr.	James Latty
John Brown	M
Thomas Burton	Joseph B W Murry
Eliza A Brodaway	Miss Nancy Moore
C	James Mitchell jr.
Wm & Jas Clarke	William McKerall
Lemuel Carrol	John McKee (Painter)
Mrs Hannah Chambers	James Minnis
David Craig	P
Hamet J Craig	William Palmer
Benjamin Crutchfield	Mark Picket
John H Crutchfield 2	Abel Parrish
James H Christie	R
Robert Cheek	Sally Roberts
John Casidy	William Rodwell
Reubin Carden	Eleanor Ann Ray
D	Emely Ray
Alvis Durham	James Rainey
Franklin Davis 2	Robert Rhodes
Capt Wm J Duke	Simpson Rhew
Louis Dishong, Jessee Dishong and William Wallace	S
	Thomas Snipes esq
Miss Charlotte Doller	Henry Stovall
E	John Sykes
Henry Edwards, jr	Wm Scarlet
G	T
Isaac A Grant 2	J H Thomson
Thos A Griffin	James Thomson jr
Moses Gest	Richard Tapp
H	Jonathan Turner
George Harrington 2	David Tinnin
Miss Charlotte Hooker	W
Michael Hinstard	Frances M Wright
J	Tellu Whitted
Miss Mary G Jackson	C H Wiley 3
Henry N Jackson	Richard Williams
James Jackson jr.	Murphey W Wagoner
Mrs. John Johnston	John L Woods
Charles Jorden	Henderson Woods or Hugh Riggs
K	Lemuel Wilkerson
Samuel Kirkpatrick	Mrs. Jane Wilson

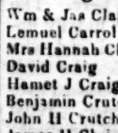
☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.

P. S. I hope those in arrears for postage will recollect, that the last quarter has expired, and that I am obliged to make payment.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

April 1. 67—

Stray.



TAKEN up by Wm. N. Pratt, living about fourteen miles from Hillsborough on the road to Raleigh, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 23d day of March, 1841, a Sorrel MARE, five feet high, nine or ten years old, some white hairs on her back and in her face. Valued at thirty dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

March 30. 66—3wp

Blooded Stock.

MY full blooded ENGLISH BULL is now in good health, and he will be kept at my Barn Yard in Hillsborough, and will serve Cows at five dollars each. I have some English Stock I would sell.

JOISAH TURNER.

January 19. 56—

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT's LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratifully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

Cabinet-Making.

THE subscriber, grateful for the patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has newly fitted up his establishment, with a great many conveniences, that will enable him to execute work in a superior style and with more expedition than heretofore; and he now offers his services to the public, with the determination that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction.

FURNITURE,

of all kinds, will be made in the neatest style, *of Mahogany, Walnut, and other precious Wood.*

He will endeavor to keep on hand an assortment of Furniture; among which will be BEDSTEADS of the cheapest and best quality, with stains of the most durable colors, in imitation of Mahogany, Rosewood, or Satinwood Persons wishing to buy, will do well to call, as they will be sold on very reasonable terms.

All repairing or varnishing will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Orders requiring haste, will be executed with all possible despatch.

HENRY EVANS.

February 3. 58—3m

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applictions must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 43—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1841.

Nathaniel M. Carrington and wife, against *Durell Mangum and others.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Durell Mangum, James Adams and Clary his wife, and Arthur Mangum, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, this case will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the second Monday of March, 1841

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price Adv. $5 00. 65—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be dedness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus mordid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means* and *outlets* which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—12m

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. tf—6

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of

GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1841.

Petition of George Hoffhines and others, against *Lucretia and Molly Farmer.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lucretia Farmer and Molly Farmer, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, this cause will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the second Monday of March, 1841.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price Adv. $5 00. 65—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding eighteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.